Table 1

$$R^{5}$$
 $R^{6}$ 
 $R^{3}$ 
 $R^{3}$ 
 $R^{6}$ 
 $R^{6}$ 

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Compd	R <sup>3</sup>	R <sup>4</sup>	R <sup>5</sup>	R <sup>6</sup>	Rª	R <sup>b</sup>
No.						
1	Н	N S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	H	Н	Н	Н
2	Н	H N	Н	Н	Cl	Cl
3	Н	H Z *	Н	Н	Cl	Cl
4	Н	O S H	Н	Н	Cl	Cl
5	H	O S S N N	Н	Н	Cl	Cl

6	H	HN S=0	H	H	Cl	Cl
7	Н	O N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	Н	Н	CI	CI
8	Н	NHC(O)CH <sub>2</sub> NHCH <sub>2</sub> COOH	Н	Н	CI	Cl
9	H	O S NH	Н	H	CI	Cl
10	Н	OC(O)N(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	Н	Н	CI	Cl
11	H	CH <sub>3</sub> O S(O) <sub>2</sub> O OH	Н	Н	Cl	Cl
12	Н	H N OH	Н	Н	Cl	CI
13	Н	H N OH	Н	Н	Cl	Cl
14	Н	NHC(O)CH <sub>2</sub> N(CH <sub>3</sub> )CH <sub>2</sub> COOH	Н	Н	Cl	Cl
15	H	O N OH	Н	Н	Cl	CI

where \* indicates the point of attachment of the group to the indole ring.

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Compounds of formula (I) are suitably prepared by methods such as those described in International Patent Application Nos. PCT/GB98/02340 and PCT/GB98/02341.

In particular compounds of formula (I) where R4 is NHCOR15 or NHSO<sub>2</sub>R15 can be prepared by reacting a compound of formula (VII)

$$R^{5}$$
 $R^{6}$ 
 $R^{7}$ 
 $R^{1}$ 
 $(VII)$ 

where X, R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>5</sup>, R<sup>6</sup> and R<sup>7</sup> are as defined in relation to formula (I), R<sup>2</sup> is a group R<sup>2</sup> as defined in relation to formula (I) or a protected form thereof, with a compound of formula (VIII)

Z-R<sup>22</sup>

(VIII)

where Z is a leaving group and  $R^{22}$  is a group  $COR^{15}$  or  $SO_2R^{15}$  where  $R^{15}$  is group  $R^{15}$  as defined in relation to formula (I) or a precursor thereof;

- 15 and thereafter if desired or necessary:
  - (i) converting a precursor group R<sup>15</sup> to a group R<sup>15</sup> and/or converting a group R<sup>15</sup> to a different such group;
  - (ii) deprotecting a group R2' to a group R2.

Suitable leaving groups Z include halo such as chloro.

20 The reaction is suitably effected in an organic solvent such as dichloromethane or tetrahydrofuran in the presence of a base such as triethylamine or pyridine. Moderate temperatures, for example from 0° to 50°C and conveniently ambient temperature, are employed in the reaction.

Compounds of formula (I) where R<sup>4</sup> is a group OCONR<sup>16</sup>R<sup>17</sup> may be prepared by a 25 broadly similar method by reacting a compound of formula (VIIA)